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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/068,480	02/07/2002	Barry S. Bosik	2001-0506	7279
26652	7590	03/11/2005	EXAMINER	
AT&T CORP. P.O. BOX 4110 MIDDLETOWN, NJ 07748			HASHEM, LISA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2645	

DATE MAILED: 03/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/068,480

Applicant(s)

BOSIK ET AL.

Examiner

Lisa Hashem

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 October 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 October 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 4-6 and 36 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,933,744 by Bertocci, hereinafter Bertocci.

Regarding claim 4, Bertocci discloses a method for providing wired line telephone and mobile telephone cross-usage (see Abstract) comprising the steps of: activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to a subscriber's home wired line telephone upon placement of said mobile telephone (Fig. 1, 10) into a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle or cellular recharger (Fig. 1, 30) (col. 1, lines 49-64); and de-activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to the subscriber's home wired line telephone upon removal of said mobile telephone from said CPE cradle (col. 1, line 64 – col. 2, line 2; col. 4, line 64 – col. 5, line 11).

Regarding claim 5, the method according to claim 4, wherein Bertocci further discloses said activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to said subscriber's home wired line telephone further comprises the steps of: placing said mobile telephone into said customer premise equipment (CPE) cradle; detecting by said CPE cradle a presence of said mobile telephone in said CPE cradle when said mobile telephone is placed in said CPE cradle; seizing by said CPE cradle a home wired line (col. 3, line 39-42; col. 4, line 64 – col. 5, line 17);

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placing by said CPE cradle a telephone call to a pre-specified activation telephone number to a Call Forwarding Activation De-Activation Server (CFADS), or terminal location register (TLR) (Fig. 1, 17) to activate call forwarding to the home wired line telephone (col. 3, lines 43-46); receiving by CFADS said telephone call from said CPE cradle on said pre-specified activation telephone number via a modem; activating call forwarding of incoming calls to said mobile telephone to said home wired line telephone using an Automatic Number Identification (ANI) by CFADS, wherein the mobile station user enters a desired temporary line dialing number to reroute calls (col. 3, lines 54-62); inherently hanging up said home wired line by said CPE cradle, having activated mobile telephone call forwarding to the home; and querying, by a Mobile Switching Center (MSC), a Service Control Point (SCP) or Home Location Register (HLR) (Fig. 1, 15) to complete mobile telephone calls such that incoming mobile telephone calls will be forwarded to the home wired line telephone (col. 3, lines 1-9; col. 3, lines 62-65; col. 5, lines 41-58).

Regarding claim 6, the method according to claim 4, wherein Bertocci further discloses de-activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to a subscriber's home wired line telephone (col. 1, line 64 – col. 2, line 2) further comprises the steps of: removing said mobile telephone from said customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle; detecting by said CPE cradle of an absence of said mobile telephone from said CPE cradle; seizing a home wired line by said CPE cradle; dialing by said CPE cradle a pre-specified de-activation telephone number to a Call Forwarding Activation De-Activation Server (CFADS) in order to de-activate call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to said subscriber's home wired line telephone; receiving by CFADS said telephone call on said pre-specified de-activation telephone number;

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de-activating said call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls for said mobile telephone to said home wired line telephone by using Automatic Number Identification (ANI); hanging up said home wired line by said CPE cradle, having de-activated mobile telephone call forwarding to the home; and querying, by a Mobile Switching Center (MSC), a Service Control Point (SCP) to complete all mobile telephone calls such that incoming mobile telephone calls will be completed to the mobile telephone (please see the rejection to claim 5 above, wherein a cancellation can be received for de-activating the call forwarding service (col. 3, line 19 – col. 4, line 6; col. 5, line 59 – col. 6, line 8)).

Regarding claim 36, Bertocci discloses a method, comprising the steps of: activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to a subscriber's Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) (Fig. 1, 14) phone upon placement of the mobile telephone into a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle; and de-activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to the subscriber's PSTN phone upon removal of the mobile telephone from the CPE cradle (see rejection to claim 4 above to reject claim 36).

3. Claims 10, 17-19, and 26-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,526,403 by Tam, hereinafter Tam.

Regarding claim 10, Tam discloses a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle (Figure 5, 14) for providing home wired line and mobile telephone cross-usage comprising: a housing; said housing having at least one conventional telephone jack receptacles (see Figure 1 and Figure 2C; col. 3, lines 56-59); said conventional telephone jack receptacle of said housing for receiving a conventional telephone cable with a first conventional telephone jack at a first end, said first conventional telephone cable having a second conventional telephone jack at a

second end to be connected at said second end into a conventional home telephone wall jack receptacle (see Figure 1); said housing further having a charging device within said housing (col. 3, lines 48-54); said housing further having at least one connector pin for positively engaging said mobile telephone (col. 3, lines 60-65); said housing further inherently having a detection switch for sensing one of an insertion and removal of the mobile telephone from said CPE cradle (col. 7, lines 37-55; col. 8, lines 10-22); and said housing further having a programmable module or transceiver processor within said housing (col. 5, lines 27-33; col. 6, lines 36-48; Figure 5, 124).

Regarding claim 17, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is inherently programmable by service personnel at a point of sale, when the call forwarding method is performed automatically (col. 7, lines 20-23).

Regarding claim 18, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is programmable by a subscriber (col. 7, lines 23-28; col. 8, lines 16-22).

Regarding claim 19, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is inherently programmable by service personnel replacing said programmable module or processor when system software is upgraded, wherein said module performs operations automatically (col. 7, lines 20-23).

Regarding claim 26, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said detection switch inherently has two positions and triggers one of call

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forwarding activation and call forwarding de-activation depending upon a position of said detection switch (col. 7, lines 37-55; col. 8, lines 10-22).

Regarding claim 27, the customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle for providing home wired line and mobile telephone cross-usage according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said housing is made of any material capable of being formed such that at least one surface is flat so that said housing may be placed on a surface adjacent to a home wired line telephone, wherein the handset acts as a full-feature telephone and full-feature mobile telephone (see Figure 5: 14, 11).

Regarding claim 28, the customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle for providing home wired line and mobile telephone cross-usage according to claim 27 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said housing is further formed such that a surface opposed to said flat surface supports said mobile telephone upon insertion of said mobile telephone into said CPE cradle (see Figure 1 and Figure 5).

Regarding claim 29, the customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle for providing home wired line and mobile telephone cross-usage according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses a second conventional jack receptacle of said housing for receiving a second conventional telephone cable with a first conventional telephone jack at a first end, said second conventional telephone cable having a second conventional telephone jack at a second end to be connected into said home wired line telephone having a conventional telephone jack (see Figure 1 and Figure 2C; col. 3, lines 56-59).

Regarding claim 30, the customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle for providing home wired line and mobile telephone cross-usage according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein

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Tam further discloses said housing further has a charging device within said housing (col. 3, lines 48-54; see Figure 1).

Regarding claim 31, the customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle for providing home wired line and mobile telephone cross-usage according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said housing further has at least one connector pin for positively engaging said mobile telephone (col. 3, lines 60-65).

Regarding claim 32, the customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle for providing home wired line and mobile telephone cross-usage according to claim 30 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said housing having at least one charging pin, said at least one charging pin being further used to charge said mobile telephone by transferring power from said available household current through one of an AC adapter and a power plug and cord and further through said charging device (col. 3, line 48 – col. 4, line 5).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-3 and 33-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,141,545 by Begeja et al, hereinafter Begeja, in view of Bertocci.

Regarding claim 1, Begeja discloses a method for providing wired line telephone and mobile telephone cross-usage comprising the steps of: activating call forwarding of incoming home wired line telephone calls to a subscriber's mobile telephone (col. 1, lines 6-12) upon

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enabling the feature from his cellular phone by dialing a feature code (see Abstract); and de-activating call forwarding of incoming home wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone (col. 6, lines 35-40).

Begeja does not disclose activating call forwarding upon removal of said mobile telephone from a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle and de-activating call forwarding upon placement of said mobile telephone into said CPE cradle.

Bertocci discloses a method for providing wired line telephone and mobile telephone cross-usage (see Abstract) comprising the steps of: activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to a subscriber's home wired line telephone upon placement of said mobile telephone (Fig. 1, 10) into a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle or cellular recharger (Fig. 1, 30) (col. 1, lines 49-64); and de-activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to the subscriber's home wired line telephone upon removal of said mobile telephone from said CPE cradle (col. 1, line 64 – col. 2, line 2; col. 4, line 64 – col. 5, line 11).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Begeja such that it includes a CPE cradle as taught by Bertocci. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since activating and de-activating a call forwarding method comprises removal of the mobile telephone from the CPE cradle and placement of the mobile telephone on the CPE cradle, respectively, wherein the signals in the control circuit of the CPE cradle can control the actions involved in removing and placing the mobile telephone in the CPE cradle (Bertocci: col. 5, lines 12-25). The call forwarding method can be programmed automatically when a wire line is detected or manually via a feature code.

Regarding claim 2, the method according to claim 1 mentioned above, wherein Begeja further discloses activating call forwarding of incoming home wired line telephone calls to said subscriber's mobile telephone further comprises the steps of: placing a telephone call to a subscriber's Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) end office (EO); communicating by a feature code (*38) and a call forwarding telephone number that causes the LEC's existing call forwarding feature to be activated; forwarding all incoming home wired line telephone calls to the mobile telephone by means of the LEC (col. 5, lines 39-67).

Begeja does not disclose activating call forwarding upon removal of said mobile telephone from a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle.

Bertocci discloses de-activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to a subscriber's home wired line telephone (col. 1, line 64 – col. 2, line 2) further comprises the steps of: removing said mobile telephone from said customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle; detecting by said CPE cradle of an absence of said mobile telephone from said CPE cradle; seizing a home wired line by said CPE cradle; dialing by said CPE cradle a pre-specified de-activation telephone number to a Call Forwarding Activation De-Activation Server (CFADS) in order to de-activate call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to said subscriber's home wired line telephone; receiving by CFADS said telephone call on said pre-specified de-activation telephone number; de-activating said call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls for said mobile telephone to said home wired line telephone by using Automatic Number Identification (ANI); hanging up said home wired line by said CPE cradle, having de-activated mobile telephone call forwarding to the home; and querying, by a Mobile Switching Center (MSC), a Service Control Point (SCP) to complete all mobile telephone calls such that incoming mobile

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telephone calls will be completed to the mobile telephone (please see the rejection to claim 5 above, wherein a cancellation can be received for de-activating the call forwarding service (col. 3, line 19 – col. 4, line 6; col. 5, line 59 – col. 6, line 8)).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Begeja such that it includes a CPE cradle as taught by Bertocci. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since activating a call forwarding method comprises removal of the telephone from the CPE cradle, wherein the signals in the control circuit of the CPE cradle can control the actions involved in removing the mobile telephone in the CPE cradle (Bertocci: col. 5, lines 12-25).

Regarding claim 3, the method according to claim 1 mentioned above, wherein Begeja further discloses de-activating call forwarding of incoming home wired line telephone calls to said subscriber's mobile telephone further comprises the steps of: placing a telephone call to a subscriber's Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) end office (EO); communicating by a feature code and a call forwarding telephone number that causes the LEC's existing call forwarding feature to be deactivated; having de-activated call forwarding to the mobile telephone; and directing all incoming home wired line telephone calls to said home wired line (col. 5, lines 39-67; col. 6, lines 35-40).

Begeja does not disclose de-activating call forwarding upon placement of said mobile telephone from a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle.

Bertocci discloses said activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to said subscriber's home wired line telephone further comprises the steps of: placing said mobile telephone into said customer premise equipment (CPE) cradle; detecting by said CPE cradle a

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presence of said mobile telephone in said CPE cradle when said mobile telephone is placed in said CPE cradle; seizing by said CPE cradle a home wired line (col. 3, line 39-42; col. 4, line 64 – col. 5, line 17); placing by said CPE cradle a telephone call to a pre-specified activation telephone number to a Call Forwarding Activation De-Activation Server (CFADS) or terminal location register (TLR) (Fig. 1, 17) to activate call forwarding to the home wired line telephone (col. 3, lines 43-46); receiving by CFADS said telephone call from said CPE cradle on said pre-specified activation telephone number via a modem; activating call forwarding of incoming calls to said mobile telephone to said home wired line telephone using an Automatic Number Identification (ANI) by CFADS, wherein the mobile station user enters a desired temporary line dialing number to reroute calls (col. 3, lines 54-62); inherently hanging up said home wired line by said CPE cradle, having activated mobile telephone call forwarding to the home; and querying, by a Mobile Switching Center (MSC), a Service Control Point (SCP) or Home Location Register (HLR) (Fig. 1, 15) to complete mobile telephone calls such that incoming mobile telephone calls will be forwarded to the home wired line telephone (col. 3, lines 1-9; col. 3, lines 62-65; col. 5, lines 41-58).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Begeja such that it includes a CPE cradle as taught by Bertocci. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since de-activating a call forwarding method inherently comprises placement of the telephone to the CPE cradle, wherein the signals in the control circuit of the CPE cradle can control the actions involved in placing the mobile telephone in the CPE cradle (Bertocci: col. 5, lines 12-25).

Regarding claims 33-35, please see the rejection to claim 1 above, wherein the subscriber's PSTN phone can inherently be a portable or cordless telephone using a base station that is located outside the customer's premises (Bertocci: col. 1, lines 42-46; col. 5, lines 9-11; see Fig. 2).

6. Claims 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertocci in view of Begeja.

Regarding claims 7, Bertocci discloses de-activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to a subscriber's home wired line telephone upon removal of said mobile telephone from a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle and activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to the subscriber's home wired line telephone upon placement of said mobile telephone into said CPE cradle (see rejections to claims 4-6 above).

Bertocci does not disclose activating call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone and de-activating call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone.

Please see the rejection of claim 1 above of Begeja in view of Bertocci, wherein Begeja discloses de-activating and activating call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Bertocci such that it includes de-activating and activating call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone as taught by Begeja. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since the subscriber is able to activate a call forwarding method of incoming wired line telephone

calls to a subscriber's mobile telephone upon removal from a CPE cradle and the subscriber is also able to de-activate said call forwarding method upon placement in a CPE cradle.

Regarding claims 8-9, please see the rejections of claims 2-3 and 5-6 to reject claims 8-9. The wired line telephone and mobile telephone cross-usage of claims 2-3 and 5-6 reject claims 8-9.

7. Claims 11-14 and 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tam in view of Bertocci.

Regarding claims 11-12, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is programmed to activate call forwarding to a mobile telephone and de-activate call forwarding to a mobile telephone (col. 7, lines 20-45; col. 8, lines 16-22).

Tam does not disclose activating call forwarding upon removal of said mobile telephone from a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle de-activating call forwarding upon insertion of said mobile telephone into said CPE cradle.

Bertocci discloses a method for providing wired line telephone and mobile telephone cross-usage (see Abstract) comprising the steps of: activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to a subscriber's home wired line telephone upon placement of said mobile telephone (Fig. 1, 10) into a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle or cellular recharger (Fig. 1, 30) (col. 1, lines 49-64); and de-activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to the subscriber's home wired line telephone upon removal of said mobile telephone from said CPE cradle (col. 1, line 64 – col. 2, line 2; col. 4, line 64 – col. 5, line 11).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the CPE cradle of Tam such that it includes a CPE cradle as taught by Bertocci. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since activating and de-activating a call forwarding method comprises removal of the mobile telephone from the CPE cradle and placement of the mobile telephone on the CPE cradle, respectively, wherein the signals in the control circuit of the CPE cradle can control the actions involved in removing and placing the mobile telephone in the CPE cradle (Bertocci: col. 5, lines 12-25).

Regarding claims 13-14, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is programmed to activate call forwarding from said mobile telephone to a home-wired line telephone (col. 7, lines 20-33). Wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is programmed to de-activate call forwarding from said mobile telephone to a home-wired line telephone; this can be done automatically (col. 8, lines 16-22).

Tam does not disclose inserting and removing the mobile telephone to and from said CPE cradle, respectively, to activate and de-activate call forwarding, respectively.

Please see the rejections to claims 11-12 of Tam in view of Bertocci, above, respectively, to reject claims 13-14 in regards to inserting (placing) and removing the mobile telephone to and from said CPE cradle, respectively.

Regarding claim 20, the CPE cradle according to claim 11 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said activation is performed automatically (col. 7, lines 20-23).

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Regarding claim 21, the CPE cradle according to claim 12 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said de-activation is performed automatically (col. 8, lines 19-22).

Regarding claim 22, the CPE cradle according to claim 13 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said activation is performed automatically (col. 7, lines 20-23).

Regarding claim 23, the CPE cradle according to claim 14 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said de-activation is performed automatically (col. 8, lines 19-22).

8. Claims 15-16 and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tam in view of Bertocci in further view of Begeja.

Regarding claims 15-16, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is programmed to de-activate call forwarding from said mobile telephone to a wired line telephone (feature code *73 is entered) and activate call forwarding from said home wired line to said mobile telephone; wherein this can be programmed automatically and the mobile telephone inherently acts as a full-featured home wired line telephone and full-featured mobile telephone when it is connected to a wire line (see Abstract; col. 8, lines 16-22). Wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is programmed to de-activate call forwarding to a mobile telephone (col. 8, lines 10-15) and activate call forwarding from said mobile telephone to a home wired line telephone; this can be done automatically or via a feature code (*72) (col. 7, lines 20-33).

Tam does not disclose removing and inserting (placing) the mobile telephone from and to said CPE cradle, respectively.

Please see the rejections to claim 7 of Bertocci in view of Begeja, above, respectively, to reject claims 15-16 in regards to removing and inserting the mobile telephone from and to said CPE cradle, respectively.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the CPE cradle of Tam such that it includes a CPE cradle as taught by Bertocci in view of Begeja. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since the subscriber is able to activate a call forwarding method of incoming wired line telephone calls to a subscriber's mobile telephone upon removal from a CPE cradle and the subscriber is also able to de-activate said call forwarding method upon insertion in a CPE cradle.

Regarding claim 24, the CPE cradle according to claim 15 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said activation and de-activation are performed automatically (col. 7, lines 20-23; col. 8, lines 19-22).

Regarding claim 25, the CPE cradle according to claim 16 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said activation and de-activation are performed automatically (col. 7, lines 20-23; col. 8, lines 19-22).

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments, see Amendment, filed October 4, 2004, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-36 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made. Please see all rejections above.

10. Accordingly, this action is **NON-FINAL**.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

- U.S. Patent No. 5,901,359 by Malmstrom teaches a single-number service for providing integrated wireless and wire line communication networks for forwarding a call to a subscriber's designated single telephone number to a routing destination number based on the subscriber's current location

12. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for formal communications intended for entry)

Or call:

(703) 306-0377 (for customer service assistance)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to: Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lisa Hashem whose telephone number is (703) 305-4302. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:30.


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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang can be reached on (703) 305-4895. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

LH

lh

March 7, 2005


FAN TSANG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600